THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1775. THE NUMBER 469.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

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THE SPEECH OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CHATHAM, IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, ON FRIDAY THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1775, ON THE FOLLOWING MOTION MADE BY HIS LORDSHIP.

THAT *an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, moſt humbly to adviſe and beſeech his majeſty, that, in order to open the way towards an happy ſettlement of the dangerous troubles in America, by beginning to allay ferments, and ſoften animoſities there, and, above all, for preventing, in the mean time, any ſudden and fatal cataſtrophe at Boſton, now ſuffering under the daily irritations of an army before their eyes, poſted in their town, it may graciouſly pleaſe his majeſty, that immediate orders may be diſpatched to general Gage* for removing his majeſty's forces from the town of Boſton, *as ſoon as the rigour of the ſeaſon, and other circumſtances indiſpenſable to the ſafety and accommodation of the ſaid troops, may render the ſame practicable.*

MY LORDS,

I RISE with vaſt aſtoniſhment to ſee theſe papers * brought to your table in ſo late a period of this buſineſs; papers, I am ſure, the contents of which are already known, not only to every noble lord in this houſe, but almoſt to every perſon in this kingdom, who has made American affairs in the leaſt an object of enquiry; yet now, in the very tail of this buſineſs, when meaſures ſhould be long ſince determined on, we are furniſhed with an empty parade of parchments, to tell us what? Why, what all the world knew before, that the Americans, ſore under injuries, and irritated by wrongs, ſtripped of their inborn rights and deareſt privileges, have reſiſted, and entered into aſſociations for the preſervation of *that bleſſing* to which life and property are but ſecondary conſiderations.

Give me leave to aſk you, my lords, how theſe aſſociations have been formed? Has the tide of corruption yet flowed in upon their elections? Have thoſe delegates been ſubomed? Or have great intereſt, great power, or great threats, been uſed (as is too much the caſe in this our boaſted mother country) to tranſon out what conduct they ſhould adopt? No; nothing like this has appeared; the electors ſeem to be prompted by no other motive than that glorious and exalted one *the preſervation of their common liberties*, and under this idea they have been induced to appoint men competent to ſo great an undertaking; men of tried and ſound principles, embarked in the ſame great cauſe, and, from ſimilar ſentiments, taught to pity the miſeries of the whole.

Inveſted then with this right (the choice of a free people) theſe delegates have deliberated with prudence, wiſdom, and ſpirit, and, in conſequence of theſe deliberations, have addreſſed the juſtice and honour of this country. This is their fault, this is their crime, petitioning for that without which a free people cannot poſſibly exiſt; yet for aſking this boon, the unalienable privilege of Engliſhmen, are they reprobated, and ſtigmatized with the epithets of *ingrates, traitors*, and *rebels*.

Had the early ſituation of the people of Boſton been attended to, my lords, it would not have come to this; but the *infant* complaints of Boſton were *literally* treated like the capricious *ſqualls of a child*, who, it was ſaid, did not know whether it was aggrieved or not. But full well, my lords, I knew at that time that this *child*, if not redreſſed, would ſoon aſſume the courage and voice of a *man*. The Boſtonians did not then complain upon a ſlight or temporary evil, but on an evil which ſapped the very vitals of their conſtitution, and reduced all the great bleſſings of life to chance, equivocation, and inſecurity. Full well I knew that the ſons of anceſtors, born under the ſame free conſtitution, and once breathing the ſame liberal air as Engliſhmen, anceſtors who even quitted this land of liberty the moment it became the land of oppreſſion, and, in reſiſtance to bigoted councils, and oppreſſive meaſures, tore themſelves from their deareſt connections; I ſay, my lords, full well I knew that the offspring of ſuch anceſtors would reſiſt upon the ſame principles, and on the ſame occaſions.

It has, however, gone abroad, that the reſolutions and petitions of the congreſs are not the *real* reſolutions and petitions of the ſober, reſpectable, and diſpaſſionate, but the very dregs and refuſe of the people; and to circulate this report the better, letters are handed about from ſome *very reſpectable merchants* (as they are called) from the different provinces. But well I know how to deſcribe ſuch merchants: Little, paltry, peddling fellows, venders of twopenny wares, and falſhoods, who, under the idea of trade, *ſell* every thing in their power, *honour, truſt*, and *conſcience*.

Theſe fellows (for ſuch is the lot of humanity) are ever to be found in all countries, and are always in greateſt plenty when their country is at ſtake, who, without ever regarding conſequences, and that general ruin might enſue, preſs forward to the gaol of *lucre*, and cut out the ſhorteſt paſſage to their *own intereſts*.

Yet theſe are the men who are held out to us to take a true ſtate of the country from; men who are, upon the moſt illiberal principles, *children of the world*, and have no fixed reſidence, no laſting attachments but to *the ſhrine of Mammon*. But it is not ſuch ever ſpeak the voice of a people; it is the proprietors and tillers of the ground; men who have a permanent, natural right, in the place; and who, from being nurſed in the boſom of cultivation, form ſtrong and honourable attachments to their country; it is to theſe credit and authority are to be given, and from theſe our beſt informations are to be drawn.

Much, my lords, has been ſaid about the authority of *parliament* in theſe caſes, and when men are driven for want of argument, they fly to this as their laſt reſource. "Acts of parliament (ſay their advocates) are ſacred, and ſhould be implicitly ſubmitted to; for if the ſupreme power does not lodge ſomewhere operatively and effectually, there muſt be an end of all legiſlation." But, my lords, they who argue, or rather dogmatize, in this manner, do not ſee the whole of this queſtion on great, wiſe, and liberal grounds; for in all free ſtates the *conſtitution* is fixed, and all legiſlative power and authority, wherever placed, either in collective bodies or individually, muſt derive under that conſtitution who framed them. Acts of legiſlation, therefore, however ſtrong and effective they may be when they are framed in the ſpirit of this conſtitution, yet when they reſiſt, they attack their own foundation; for it is the *conſtitution*, and *it* alone, that limits both ſovereignty and allegiance.

This doctrine, my lords, is no temporary doctrine, taken up on particular occaſions to anſwer partitular purpoſes; it is involved in no metaphyſical doubts and intricacies, but clear, preciſe, and determined; it is recorded in all our law books; it is written in the great volume of nature; it is the eſſential, unalterable right, of Engliſhmen; it accords with all the principles of juſtice and civil policy, which neither *armed force* on the one ſide, nor *ſubmiſſion* on the other, can, upon any occaſion whatever, eradicate.

It was this doctrine that was the great guide and ſpirit to the framers of the bill of rights at the period of the glorious revolution; men of the greateſt accuracy, wiſdom, and honeſty, and who, without any diſparagement to the preſent day, few ſuch counſellors are now to be ſeen. Recollect, my lords, for a moment, the arguments uſed by theſe men, and ſee how wiſe, liberal, and conſtitutional, they were; turn then to their opponents, and how flimſy, thin, and unprovided, they appear. If then we applaud our anceſtors for obtaining ſuch liberties for us, at a time when all the rights of Engliſhmen were trampled upon, and deſpotiſm had trodden down the laws, ſurely we cannot, in reaſon, deny that portion of liberty (ſo hardly and honourably obtained) to our own brethren; brethren by the ſame common parent, and who are unqueſtionably heirs of the ſame glorious inheritance.

The facts being then, my lords, as I have ſtated them, what has government done? They have ſent an armed force, conſiſting of above *ſeventeen thouſand men*, to dragoon the Boſtonians into what is called their duty, and for the chaſtiſement of a ſmall rabble, conſiſting of the *neceſſitous*, and *characterleſs* in doing an unlawful act, have involved above *thirty thouſand* inhabitants in the greateſt difficulty, oppreſſion, and conſternation. Is this the way to win men to their duty, and retover in them the principles of affection and Britiſh allegiance? Do you think that men who could be roufed to forego their profits, their pleaſures, and the peaceable enjoyment of their deareſt connections, all for the ſake of liberty, will be whipped into vaſſalage like ſlaves? Why, my lords, this conduct in government is ſo fantaſtical, and aerial in practice, that it by far exceeds the boldeſt wing of poetry; for poetry has often read pleaſing as well as inſtructive leſſons to mankind, and though it ſometimes amuſes herſelf in fiction, that fiction, to pleaſe, ſhould be founded on *verſimilitude*. But in this *wiſe ſyſtem* there is nothing *like truth*, nothing like policy, nothing like juſtice, experience, or common ſenſe.

But, my lords, government, ſo far from once turning its eyes to the policy and deſtructive conſequence of this ſcheme, are conſtantly ſending out more troops, and we are told, in the language of menace, that if *ſeventeen thouſand* men will not do, fifty thouſand ſhall. It is true, my lords, with this force they may ravage the country, waſte and deſtroy as they march; but in the progreſs of ſeventeen hundred miles can they occupy the places they have paſſed? Will not a country, which can produce three millions of people, wronged and inſulted as they are, ſtart up, like Hydras, in every corner, and gather freſh ſtrength from freſh oppoſition? Nay, what dependence can you have upon the ſoldiery, the unhappy engines of your wrath? They are Engliſhmen, who muſt feel for the privileges of Engliſhmen, and their carrying muſkets and bayonets about them ſurely does not exclude them the pale of civil community. Do you think that theſe men, then, can turn their arms againſt their brethren? Surely no; a *victory* muſt be to them a *defeat*, *carnage* a *ſacrifice*.

But, my lords, it is not merely three millions of people, the produce of America, we have to combat with in this unnatural ſtruggle; many more are on their ſide, diſperſed over the face of this wide empire. Every whig in this country is for them; Ireland is with them to a man; nay, even thoſe Engliſhmen who may be now temporarily inactive, when they once come to be roufed to a ſenſe of recollection, when they come to weigh the great line of right, for which their brethren in America are contending, the ſenſe of their own danger will inſtruct them to range themſelves on their ſide.

Who then, in the name of Heaven, could adviſe this meaſure? Or who can continue to give this ſtrange and unconſtitutional advice? I do not mean to level at one man, or any particular ſet of men; but thus much I will declare, that if his majeſty continues to hear ſuch counſellors, he will not only be badly adviſed, but UNDONE. He may wear his crown, indeed, it is true; but it will not be worth his wearing. Robbed of ſo principal a jewel as America, it will loſe its luſtre, and no longer beam that effulgence which ſhould irradiate the brow of majeſty. What, then, is become of this boaſted country of England, once ſo renowned in arts as well as arms? What is become of her conſtitution, that has hitherto been the wonder as well as the envy of ſurrounding nations? Has ſhe changed her civil power and ſalutary laws for a *military code*? Or has ſhe transferred her ſeat of empire to Conſtantinople? Has ſhe, who has often ſhed her deareſt blood in the manly reſiſtance of deſpotiſm, now not only tamely ſubmitted to it, but ſat down herſelf to forge the arbitrary chains?

But our preſent governors, alas! think ſo little of this matter, that I hear general Gage has been thought to have acted too tardy in this buſineſs; that he has not been ſwift enough to execute vengeance, and ſheath the ſword in the bowels of his countrymen. I really pity the unfortunate ſituation of that gentleman, who has approved himſelf, on many occaſions, a gallant ſoldier and humane man; for what, from being under the diſagreeable predicament of doing his duty on the one ſide, and his own feelings of juſtice and policy on the other, what a conflict muſt he have! His ſituation, my lords, puts me in mind of a ſimilar tranſaction in the civil wars of France, when the great Condè un one ſide, and marſhal Turenne on the other, commanded different armies. The latter, conſcious what terrible conſequences a victory muſt produce to himſelf and country, though often in his power, avoided blows as much as poſſible. After the affair was over, the marſhal was thus reprimanded at court for not at leaſt taking the prince: *Pour quoi ne l' avez vous pas pris?* But that great general very ſenſibly replied: *Parceque, ſire, ſi je l' avois fait tout Parii en revanche m'auroit pris.* "Should I *take him*, pleaſe your majeſty, I was afraid all Paris would *take me*."

In this alarming criſis, this diſtracted view of affairs, I come, my lords, with this paper in my hand *(holding out his motion)* to offer you the beſt of my experience and advice, which is, "to beſeech his majeſty that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give *immediate* orders to general Gage to withdraw his troops from before the town of Boſton, in order to open the way for a plan of concord and reconciliation;" and this, my lords, upon the moſt mature and deliberate grounds, is the beſt advice I can give you at this juncture. Such a conduct will convince America that you mean to try her cauſe in the ſpirit of *freedom* and *enquiry*, and not in *letters of blood*; it will be a pledge to her that you [illegible] more than friendſhip and equity, and ſo, I truſt [illegible]. But how can ſhe truſt you with the [illegible] Nay, how does ſhe know but after having ſubmitted to the ſword, you mean to forge for her heavier chains, the general conſequence of ferocious victory?

I have crawled, my lords, to this houſe to-day to tell you ſo. I think it my duty to give the whole of my experience and council to my country at all times, but more particularly when ſhe is in ſo much need of it; and having thus entered on the threſhold of this buſineſs, I will knock at your gates for juſtice, and never ſtop, except infirmities ſhould nail me to my bed, until I have, at leaſt, tried every thing in my power to heal thoſe unhappy diviſions.

There is no time to be loſt; every hour is big with danger; perhaps even whilſt I am now ſpeaking the deciſive blow is ſtruck, which may involve millions in the conſequence; and believe me, the very firſt drop of blood that is ſpilled will not be a wound eaſily ſkinned over; it will be *irritable vulnus*, a wound of that rancorous and feſtering kind, that, in all probability, will mortify the whole body.

Let us then, my lords, inſtantly begin with this buſineſs, but let us not act, as hitherto has been acted, taking it up by bits and ſcraps, as exigencies preſſed, without any regard to general relations and dependencies. What ſignifies merely repealing this or that particular act? This is but meanly ſneaking out of one difficulty perhaps to get into a worſe, and can never anſwer the purpoſes of a wiſe, amicable, and conſtitutional ſyſtem. The mere annihilation of a few little dirty ſhreds of parchment can never produce any laſting effect on the happineſs and commerce of three millions of people, hitherto ground down with miſeries and wrongs, and in hourly dread of having them occaſionally rehearſed.

We muſt look on this great buſineſs in one large connected view, work on it, ſtep by ſtep, with caution and liberality, and never loſe ſight of it until it is accompliſhed; this is the way, not only to obtain confidence for the preſent, but ſolid and laſting happineſs for the future; the line thus drawn, the Americans will have ſomething to truſt to, and we ſhall be taught not to tranſgreſs that line. Thus mutual confidence will be begun, and mutual benefits muſt follow. I know that it has been in circulation, that if the *ſtamp act* had never been repealed we ſhould be at this hour in peace and quietneſs with America, and from this, many people urge the danger, as well as inefficacy, of conciliating meaſures at preſent. But though I could readily refute the falſhood and abſurdity of this aſſertion, by appealing to the very official letters from your American governors at that period, I ſhall wave this ground, and only mention to your lordſhips a circumſtance, which will ſet this matter in a ſtill clearer light, and ſhew you the temper, firmneſs, and complexion, of the Boſtonians, on that occaſion.

Some time after the repeal of that act, I happened to be in company (at the houſe of a mutual friend above one hundred miles from this town) with one of the moſt conſiderable and intelligent merchants in this country. In a converſation I had with him upon this ſubject, I begged him to be as explicit as poſſible in giving me his opinion on the repeal: This gentleman then told me, and confirmed his account by ſeveral written and reſpectable evidences, that the people of Boſton, previous to the repeal, waited, in ſullen ſilence, the deliberations of the Britiſh parliament, and were poſitively determined, if that day's victory had not been obtained, immediately to abandon the town, their reſidence, and all the benefits of commerce; to the country they were determined to retire with their families and friends, more happy to be *freemen*, though tillers of the earth, than *ſlaves* under the greateſt proſperity. Does this reſolution look like tamely ſubmitting to indignities? Or does it ſhew that it is owing to this *juſt relaxation* of government that they have been taught to act with that firmneſs and perſeverance they have ſince that period purſued?

I would not, however, wiſh, my lords, by this, to encourage America to proceed beyond the line of right; I reprobate as much as any of you thoſe acts of violence which a few of her mobility have committed; but when her inherent, conſtitutional rights, are invaded, thoſe rights ſhe has an equitable claim to the full enjoyment of, by the fundamental laws of the Engliſh conſtitution, and ingrafted on that conſtitution by the unalterable laws of nature, then I own myſelf an AMERICAN, and feeling myſelf as ſuch, ſhall, to the verge of my life, vindicate her rights. If America, however, ſhould at any time loſe ſight of this line, I ſhall be an ENGLISHMAN, and defend thoſe rights againſt any power under Heaven that would oppoſe them.

* *The whole of the American papers juſt then delivered in at the table by lord Dartmouth, at the command of his majeſty.*

From the LONDON EVENING POST, March 2.

TO LORD NORTH.

THE motion made by your lordſhip on Monday laſt, and carried, was clearly fabricated by the author of the infernal popiſh Canada bill, dictated by that undue, over-ruling influencer, who has ſo long diſgraced our councils, public and private, and by whoſe pernicious advice, joined to that of the Thanes, has involved this kingdom in many degrading circumſtances, and now, in particular, in an unnatural war with our American fellow ſubjects. No man, much leſs a prime miniſter, whoſe *upper ſtory* was, in one degree, better furniſhed than your lordſhip's, would be an inſtrument of ſuch public hatred, laughter, and contempt, the mere open tool and expounder of projects, wretched as they are mean and deſpicable; but the miniſter, in theſe times, need not inherit thoſe qualities of the mind and heart requiſite to fill his great department, much leſs need he poſſeſs thoſe accompliſhments, the gifts of nature, improved and embelliſhed by the rich ornaments of ſtudy and application; nor muſt he regret the non-practice of ſuch virtues, which ſhould mark the character of a good and wiſe ſtateſman; for he has nothing to do but obey implicitly the will of the junto, in the commiſſion of all work, and if the voice of reaſon, juſtice, and common ſenſe, in argument, ſhould predominate over fraud, oppreſſion, and tyranny, he has only to call upon his majority, to give the acts the ſtamp of authority.

The motion is a compoſition of an heterogeneous quality; for it has neither ſubſtance, direct meaning, or conveyance, but, on the contrary, is an equivocal, ſubtle, daſtardly, temporiſing, enſnaring motion.

If adminiſtration could, with the moſt diſtant degree of plauſibility, juſtify thoſe infamous acts paſſed relative to America, you, the miniſter, my lord, would never have dared to make ſuch a ludicrous motion; but the evil is traced to its original ſource, the monſter of miſchief is ſtarted, and almoſt hunted down by the united efforts of

a noble earl, and a brave spirited English duke; he now begins to droop, and must shortly yield the chace to his hardy pursuers, whom, I hope, will never quit the monster till he is devoted a victim to public justice.

In God's name, where is the mighty difference of parliament's taxing America, or the American assemblies voting their own supplies, disposeable by parliament? For if parliament has a right to dispose, it comprehends a right to tax; for they cannot legally dispose of that which was never levied by their authority. Ridiculous evasion! Do administration conceive a prospect that any one colony in America will be induced by such an artful deception of words to desert the general cause of public freedom upon such a vague, indefinite pretence? Surely not. Do administration imagine that it will appease the murmurs and discontents on this side the Atlantic? If they do, to their cost they will be finely undeceived; for will the merchant export under the present restrictions, or hazard his traffic upon such a rotten foundation? No. Will the manufacturer set his loom or his anvil to work upon the bare, idle expressions, of a *puny minister*? No, no; his stock is already too great in hand, nor will he venture an increase while such impolitic, inexpedient, uncommercial projects, are daily formed.

The present ministry are a set of invidious, despicable miscreants, without heads to govern, or hearts susceptible of human feeling, whose cheeks never glow with a rosy tage. A few days ago America was in *open rebellion*, and yet one half that voted them so cannot define the word *rebellion*. Lives and fortunes were devoted to subdue these insurgents and republicans; but such fortunes that exist only in places and pensions, and live not too good to expire in such a bold attempt. But, oh! [illegible]ument! for behold in a few days succeeds a *prodigy*, this [illegible] news; a flat confession of premiditate error, and a premise of [illegible] prerogative, in which the true dignity of the crown is [illegible], the weakness of our councils exposed, and the [illegible] of government displayed. Shame, where is thy blush? Ministry, where is your wisdom? For such is your *consistency* of conduct.

But you, my lord, have for some time past been heavily depressed in mind; a conscious remorse hangs upon your brow; your pillow even could not afford you the indulgence of a sweet repose. By this motion, perhaps, you have eased your mind; it may be so for a while; but a short space of time, and confusion will overwhelm your soul; for in your administration were all these infamous proceedings devised and enacted; you are accountable and responsible for what has or may be done in consequence thereof; for the crisis is near at hand, when all ranks and orders of people will inevitably feel the distresses that an implacable, overbearing junto, have prepared for them; and depend upon it, the just resentment of an injured, oppressed people, will fall most heavily when they are thoroughly exasperated; and sooner or later these acts must be totally and absolutely repealed; and, above all, recollect, my lord, that it is the firm, unalterable resolution, of the Americans, never to treat with the present ministry. My lord, such is my solution of this *problematical*, or rather *dogmatical* motion.

THE FREE CITIZEN.

NEWBERN, *April 7.*

THE general assembly being prorogued to the 27th of March, several of the members met, but there not being a sufficient number to make a house, his excellency the governor was pleased to prorogue them from day to day to the 4th instant, when a number sufficient to form a house met, and being duly qualified by taking the oaths of government, waited on his excellency to acquaint him therewith. His excellency then directed them to return to the house and make choice of a speaker. Colon[illegible] John Harvey, their late speaker, was then unanimously elected, and conducted to the chair accordingly. The house then waited on his excellency, and presented their speaker, whom he was pleased to approve, and then opened the session with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of his majesty's honourable council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the house of assembly,

I HAVE now met you in general assembly, in hopes that dismissing every cause of private dissention from your minds, you will calmly, unitedly, and faithfully apply yourselves to the discharge of the high and important office of legislation, in which you bear so great a share, according to the constitution of this country, that calls upon you for relief at this time is a most peculiar and pressing manner.

I look, gentlemen, with the extremest horror and concern, to the consequences of the violent and unjustifiable proceedings in some of his majesty's colonies of this continent, where in many places the innocent, unwary, and ignorant part of the people, have been cruelly betrayed into measures highly inconsistent with their duty and allegiance to our most gracious sovereign and the state, that tend immediately to involve them in the most embarrassing difficulties and distresses; and which, if pursued, must inevitably precipitate these colonies from their present unparalelled state of prosperity into a train of miseries most dreadful to contemplate, whence ages of time will not redeem them to their now envied felicity. You, gentlemen, are bound by your duty to the king, to the state, and to this people, as well as I by mine, to obviate the contagion of these evil examples in this country, and to defend it, if possible, from the ruin and destruction to which they plainly lead. I see, with infinite concern, the unhappy influence they have already had among us. The meetings to which the people have been excited; the appointment of committees; the violences these little, illegal, unrestrained, and arbitrary tribunals, have done to the rights of his majesty's subjects; the flagrant and unpardonable insults they have offered to the highest authorities of the state by some of their acts, which have been made public; and the stop that has been put in some of the counties to the regular course of justice, in imitation of the unwarrantable measures taken in other colonies, but too plainly evince their baneful progress here, and loudly demand the most effectual exertion of your restraining and correcting powers. You are now, gentlemen of the assembly, by your duty to yourselves and to your constituents, most peculiarly called upon to oppose a meeting of delegates, which the people have been invited to chuse, and who are appointed to assemble at this very time and place, in the face of the legislature. This illegal meeting, pursuant to my duty to the king and to the constitution of this country, and from regard to your dignity, and the just rights of the people, I have counteracted; and I shall continue to resist it by every means in my power. What can this mean, gentlemen? Are you not the only lawful representatives of the people in this country, and competent to every legal purpose? Will you then submit to see your constituents misled to violate their dearest privileges, by wounding your dignity, and setting up representatives derogatory to your just power and authority? This, gentlemen, is an insult to you, of so violent a nature, that it appears to me to demand your every possible discouragement, for its evident tendency is to create a belief in the people, that they are capable of electing representatives of superior powers to the members of your house; which, if it can possibly obtain, must lead by obvious consequences to the destruction of the essence, if not the very being, of an assembly in this province, and finally to the utter dissolution and overthrow of its established happy constitution. This, gentlemen, among others I have before mentioned, is one of the fatal expedients employed in some of the other colonies, under the influence of factious and wicked men, intent upon promoting their own horrid purposes, at the hazard of their country's ruin. I hope they have been adopted here more from a spirit of imitation than ill principles, and that you, clearly discerning the miseries with which they are pregnant, will heartily concur with me in opposing the first dawnings of so dangerous a system.

As an object of the greatest consequence to all the colonies, I would recommend it to your first attention to employ your utmost care and assiduity to remove those false impressions by which the engines of sedition have laboured to effect, but too successfully, a most unnatural division between the parent state and these colonies, which under her protecting, indulgent, fostering care, have attained to a degree of prosperity beyond all example. The basest arts have been practised upon the innocent people, and they have been blindly led to partake in guilt to which their hearts are confessedly averse; and thus, step by step, they will be seduced from their duty, and all the bonds of civil society will be destroyed, unless timely remedies are applied. This, gentlemen, is a melancholy prospect that must seriously alarm every good subject, every humane, every honest man; and it will be your duty, as guardians of the constitutional rights of the people, vigorously to oppose proceedings so manifestly subversive of their freedom and happiness. Be it your care then, gentlemen, to undeceive the people, to lead them back from the dangerous precipice, to which an ill spirit of faction is urging them, to the paths of their duty: Set before them the sacred tie of allegiance by which, as subjects, they are bound to the state; inform them of the reciprocal benefits which their strict observance thereof entitles them to; and warn them of the danger to which they must expose their lives and properties, and all that they hold dear, by revolting from it. The frequent occasions you have had in your several capacities as members of the legislature and magistrates, most solemnly to swear this allegiance, which is an implied duty upon every subject of every state, where it is not professed and declared, must have brought it home to your consideration; and you are therefore certainly well qualified to explain the obligatory nature and importance of it to the people. They will naturally look up to you for a rule of conduct in these wild and distempered times; and, I have no doubt, that taught by your example, they will immediately return to their duty and obedience to the laws, and gladly free themselves from that tyranny, which ill directed zeal and lawless ambition, by all the arts of misrepresentation and delusion, are courting them to submit to. I have the high satisfaction to tell you, gentlemen, that I have already received signal proofs of the steady loyalty and duty of a great number of the good people of this province; and I have the fullest assurance that many more will follow such laudable example. These, gentlemen, are very favourable presages, upon which I congratulate you, and which, I persuade myself, your prudent conduct will improve to the honour and advantage of your country.

The state of the colonies is at this time the subject of the deliberations of the grand council of the nation, from whose wisdom and justice they have every thing to expect consistent with the principles of the *British* constitution, and the general welfare of the empire, while they continue in the duty they owe to it. The confessed generous character of *Britain*, and the magnanimity of our most gracious sovereign, who, through the whole course of his reign, has uniformly made the happiness of his people the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions, insures it to them. On this great arbiter of *British* rights, it therefore becomes you to rely with the fullest confidence, and to deserve, by a dutiful behaviour, its favourable regard. If a precedent could be wanting, as I cannot suppose it is, to induce you to such a right conduct, one of the most respectable of the colonies affords it to you; and you will see, without question, how highly improper it will be, at such a conjuncture, to countenance any measures of a contrary nature. If the people of this colony have any representations to make to the supreme powers of the state, you are the only legal and proper channel of their applications; and through you they may be assured of every attention to their dutiful petitions. You, gentlemen, I dare say, tender too highly the rights of the people committed to your guardianship, and know too well the limits of your own power, to consign them to any other hands; that must not only be disqualified to serve the people, but will infallibly divest you of that dignity and consequence, which belong to you as their lawful representatives.

Let me hope, gentlemen, that laying aside all passion and prejudice, you will calmly, and with one accord, pursue such a line of conduct, in these points of general concern to *America*, as may be most likely to heal the unhappy differences now subsisting between *Great Britain* and her colonies. Consider how great an opportunity you now have to serve, to save your country; to manifest your loyalty to the best of *kings*, and to demonstrate your attachment to the *British* constitution; the most free, the most glorious, and happiest political system in the whole world. If you consult but for a moment your own interest and welfare, and the happiness of this people, I cannot be disappointed in my hopes that you will avail yourselves of the occasion. Be it your glory, gentlemen, to record to latest posterity, that at a time when the monster, sedition, dared to rear his impious head in *America*, the people of *North Carolina*, inspired with a just sense of their duty to their king and country, and animated by the example of its legislature, stood among the foremost of his majesty's subjects, to resist his baneful snares, and to repel the fell invader of their happiness. Thus, gentlemen, you may redeem your sinking country to prosperity! thus you will acquire to yourselves immortal honour and renown! while a contrary conduct must inevitably plunge this once happy land in horrors beyond all imagination, whence nothing can recover it but the generous hand of *Britain*, interposed to save you from your own destruction. Thus far, gentlemen, I have set before you, upon principles of your duty to the constitution, and the welfare of your country, the necessity of discouraging, to the utmost of your power, the illegal meetings into which the innocent people have been betrayed, and the unlawful establishments and appointments they have been led to give their sanction to. I have also stated to you the more especial obligations you lie under to prevent that meeting to which the people have been invited, to send deputies here at this time; and I have fully admonished you of the ruinous consequences of a different conduct. In addition to these powerful motives, gentlemen, I am authorized to say, that the unwarrantable measure of appointing delegates to attend a congress at *Philadelphia*, now in agitation, will be highly offensive to the king; and this, I cannot doubt, will be reason with you of the greatest force, to oppose so dangerous a step.

Your next attention, gentlemen, is due to the particular state of this country, that calls for your strictest regard.

The exhausted state of the public treasury; the large demands upon it that remain unsatisfied; the dues of public officers that are unpaid; call loudly for your attention to the ill condition of public credit, and the finances of this country; and I trust you will not fail to pay that regard which is due to points of so great importance. I heartily wish, with regard to matters of finance, and modes of taxation, as well as to the regulation of the treasury, to draw your attention to the admirable systems of *New York* and *Maryland*, in which last colony public credit is established upon the firmest basis; but the example of every other colony, with regard to the latter article, I am sorry to say it, is better than has been yet adopted here.

You have now, gentlemen, a fair opportunity to restore to this province, by a law for the permanent establishment of courts, that great store of political blessings, arising from a due and regular administration of justice, of which I have long lamented to see it deprived. I have received his majesty's determination upon the proposed regulations with regard to proceedings by attachment, which have been the apparent cause of this misfortune. This I shall communicate to you in the course of your session; and I hope it will obviate all the difficulties that have occurred on this subject. When the establishment of courts shall come under your consideration, you cannot fail to see the necessity of making provision for the judges; and the propriety of that provision being adequate and honourable, and suitable to offices of so high dignity and importance.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the house of assembly,

I cannot doubt that you will see the same necessity for supporting the usual establishment of *Fort Johnston*, founded upon the same principles of public utility, that have induced you to maintain it during so long a series of years.

Gentlemen of his majesty's honourable council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the house of assembly,

I am sensible that the advanced season of the year requires your attendance on your domestic affairs; and I shall be therefore glad to find that your unanimity in the conduct of the very important business you are now met upon, affords me opportunity to conclude your session speedily, and happily. On my part, I do assure you nothing shall be wanting to promote these good ends.

NEWBERN, *April 4*, 1775. JO. MARTIN.

NEW YORK, *April 13.*

WE hear from Flushing, Long Island, that on the 4th instant, at an annual town meeting, was chosen, with only one dissenting voice, a deputy to meet the deputies from the other towns and counties, to form a provincial congress, on the 20th instant.

We have reason to believe that most of the townships, precincts, and counties, in this province, have already elected their respective deputies to meet here on the 20th instant in provincial congress. We have already received accounts of the elections in many places, which want of room prevents our mentioning particularly, among these are the whole counties of Suffolk, Orange, Ulster, and West Chester. In the last of these counties, it was confidently asserted that no deputies would be sent; but, we hear, there was a majority for the measure of near five to one.

Yesterday afternoon the King Fisher sloop of war weighed anchor and proceeded to the North river, in order to protect two transports which lately arrived here from Boston, to take in necessaries for carrying on the siege of that place.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 17.*

A LETTER *from New York, dated the 11th instant, says*:

"*Captain Lawrence arrived here this afternoon in 6 weeks from Portsmouth, sailed in company with a ship from your port. In one of the last papers a paragraph mentions, that lord North moved in the house that all American acts be suspended until advice could be received from the colonies what they would give or offer towards a support of government, and those that proved refractory, to have the acts put vigorously into execution in such colonies.*" *This is the substance of the motion, but the particular wording you will find in the papers published here, which you will have by tomorrow's post. We are in a great measure in the dark, as private letters by the ship do not come down to so late a date, and captain Lawrence lay at Portsmouth when he received the paper. The house of commons treated the petition of the merchants very indecently; they presented two petitions, and then their committee were called in, and one of them, who was deputed for the purpose, verbally waived the application, unless the house would refer their petition to the same committee to whom was referred the consideration of American papers; the house declined doing that, and they withdrew. It also appears that the corporation of London were about petitioning.*

"*Captain Lawrence declares that he never saw the citizens of London in such a situation, no business going forward that was perceivable, and a general apprehension of the consequences to be expected from the violent measures intended to be put in execution by administration. It is talked of here, but I did not hear it by captain Lawrence, that lord North was, in all probability, intimidated into this motion by seeing a hundred thousand people round the parliament-house, which I judge may be possible. If the corporation went in a body with their petition they doubtless would have a respectable body to attend them. It is surmised that the movements of the Spaniards might have given cause for this motion; be it as it may, I think it very providential that this suspension takes place just at a time when we expected the sword to be drawn. I am also informed the troops are stopped coming. Mr. Burke, towards the close of a spirited speech, declared to this effect, "that if the violent measures were carried into execution, he pledged himself it as if the people would second him, he would bring the authors to condign punishment." The protest of the lords against the address to the king, I am informed, is the best thing ever put together; in short, we have friends, and I am thankful that a door is yet open to a happy reconciliation. The joint address of the lords and commons to the king, desiring him to use the most effectual measures to make America submit, and so soon thereafter for the minister to make a motion in the house for a suspension of the laws, and come into parl. con. by the house, is a mystery that gives me great reason to suspect that the ostensible reason offered by lord North in the motion, is not the sole inducement for him to make it. I do not doubt but the address of the two houses will alarm all that depend on trade and manufactures, and the discontent will become more general as they feel the ill of our custom.*"

APRIL 27.

Extracts of letters from BOSTON, *per post.*

BOSTON, *April 19, 1775.*

"I HAVE taken up my pen to inform you, that last night, at about 11 o'clock, about 1000 of the best troops in a very secret manner embarked on board a number of boats at the bottom of the common, and went up Cambridge river and landed; in the mean time they prevented every person from going over the neck or any ferry. However, we soon found a way to get some men to alarm the country. From thence they marched to Lexington, where they saw a number of men exercising. They ordered them to disperse, and immediately fired on them, killed eight men on the spot, and marched to Concord. This alarmed the country so that it seemed as if men came down from the clouds. This news coming to town, the general sent out 1000 men more, with a large train of artillery. In the mean time the troops at Concord had set fire to the courthouse there. We then had our men collected, so that an engagement immediately ensued, and the king's troops retreated very fast, until they were reinforced with the last thousand that the general sent; but they did not stand long before the whole body gave way, and retreated very fast, and our men kept up at their heels, loading and firing until they got to Charlestown, when our men thought it not prudent to go any further, fearing the ships of war would be ordered to fire on Boston and Charlestown. They have gained a complete victory, and, by the best information I can get, most of the officers and soldiers are cut off. There were two waggons, one loaded with powder and ball, and the other with provisions, guarded by 17 men and an officer, going to the army, when 6 of our men way-laid them, killed 2, and wounded 2, took the officer prisoner, and the others took to the woods, and they brought off the waggons. The engagement began about 12 o'clock, and continued until seven; in the mean time they retreated twenty miles. I have endeavoured to give you a few of the particulars as near as I am able, considering the situation we are in, not knowing but what the troops may have liberty to turn their revenge on us. We have now at least 10,000 men round this town. It has been a most distressing day with us, but I pray God we may never have reason to be called to such another."

APRIL 20.

"Yesterday produced a scene the most shocking New England ever beheld. Last Saturday, P. M. orders were sent to the several regiments quartered here not to let their grenadiers, or light infantry, [illegible] any duty till further orders; upon which the inhabitants conjectured that some secret expedition was on foot, and being upon the look-out, they observed those bodies on the move between 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, keeping a perfect silence in the march, towards the point opposite Phipp's farm, where boats were in waiting to convey them over. The men appointed to alarm the country on such occasions got over by stealth as early as the troops, and took their different routs. The first advice we had was about 8 o'clock in the morning, when it was reported that the troops had fired upon and killed five men in Lexington. Previous to which an officer came express to his excellency general Gage, when, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a brigade marched out, under the command of earl Piercy, consisting of the marines, the Welch fusileers, the 4th, 47th, and 38th regiments, and two field pieces. About 12 o'clock it was given out, by the general's aid de camp, that no person was killed, and that a single gun had not been fired, which report was variously believed. But, between one and two, certain accounts came that 8 were killed outright, and 14 wound, of the inhabitants of Lexington, who had about 40 men drawn out early in the morning, near the meetinghouse, to exercise. The party of the light infantry, and grenadiers, to the number of about 800, came up to them, and ordered them to disperse: The commander of them replied that they were innocently amusing themselves with exercise, that they had not any ammunition with them, and therefore should not molest or disturb them; which answer not satisfying the troops, they fired upon our men, and killed three or four; the others took to their heels, and the troops continued to fire. A few took refuge in the meeting, when the soldiers shoved up the windows, and pointed their guns in, and killed three there. Thus much is the best account I can learn of the beginning of the fatal day. You must naturally suppose that such a piece of cruelty would rouse the country, allowing the report to be true. The troops continued their march to Concord, entered the town, and refreshed themselves in the meeting and townhouse. In the latter place they found some ammunition and stores blonging to the country, which finding they could not bring away, by reason of the country people having occupied all the posts around them, they therefore set fire to the house, which the people extinguished; they then set fire to it a second time, which brought on a general engagement at about 11 o'clock. The troops took two

pieces of cannon from the countrymen, but their numbers encreasing, they soon regained them, and the troops were obliged to retreat towards town. At noon they were joined by the other brigades under earl Piercy, when another very warm engagement came on at Lexington, which the troops could not stand, therefore were obliged to continue their retreat, which they did with the bravery becoming British soldiers; but the country was in a manner desperate, not regarding their cannon in the least, and followed on till 7 P. the evening, by which time they got into Charlestown, when they left off the pe fuit, lest they might injure the inhabitants. I stood upon the hills in town, and saw the engagement very plain, which was very bloody, for 7 hours. It is conjectured that one half of the soldiers, at least, are killed; the last brigade was sent over the ferry in the evening to secure their retreat, where they are this morning entrenching themselves upon Bunkin Hill, till they could get a safe retreat to this town. It is impossible to learn any particulars, as the communication between town and country is at present broke off; they were till 10 last night bringing over their wounded, several of which are since dead, two officers in particular. When I reflect and consider that the fight between those whose parents but a few years ago were brothers I shudder at the thought, and there is no knowing where our calamities will end."

Extract of another letter.

"The troops continuing their rout to Concord, the country, by the time of getting there, were alarmed, and our people taking to a hill, began firing upon the troops, with about 200 men, which number receiving continual additions from every part of the country, the troops were all the remainder of the day on their retreat to Charlestown, and many of the officers, who have returned, say, they neve were in a hotter engagement. Many are killed on both sides, and were left on the road, neither side having time to collect their dead."

Letters from New York say, that the killed among the regulars amounted to 500. Some say lord Piercy and general Haldimand were among the dead; others say they were not.

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *forwarded by the different committees.*

"Fourteen regiments ordered to New York; that city to be the place of arms, and fortified. All communication between that city and the southern and eastern provinces to be cut off, so as to prevent any junction. The people are now united to a man, and concerting means to prevent the above schemes being executed; but write they need immediate assistance from the southward, ere the arrival of the above troops. They are embodying themselves."

At a COUNCIL held at the PALACE *May* 2, 1775.

Present, his EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, THOMAS NELSON, RICHARD CORBIN, WILLIAM BYRD, RALPH WORMELEY, junior, esquires, JOHN CAMM, clerk, and JOHN PAGE, esquire.

The GOVERNOR *was pleased to address himself to the* BOARD *in the following manner:*

GENTLEMEN,

COMMOTIONS and insurrections have suddenly been excited among the people, which threaten the very existence of his majesty's government in this colony; and no other cause is assigned for such dangerous measures than that the gunpowder which had, some time past, been brought from on board one of the king's ships to which it belonged and was deposited in the magazine of this city, hath been removed, which, it is known, was done by my order, to whom, under the constitutional right of the crown which I represent, the custody and disposal of all public stores of arms and ammunition alone belong; and, whether I acted in this matter (as my indispensable duty required) to anticipate the malevolent designs of the enemies of order and government, or to prevent the attempts of any enterprizing Negroes, the powder being still as ready and convenient for being distributed for the defence of the country upon any emergency as it was before, which I have publicly engaged to do, the expediency of the step I have taken is equally manifest; and therefore it must be evident that the same head-strong and designing people, who have already but too successfully employed their artifices in deluding his majesty's faithful subjects, and in seduting them from their duty and allegiance, have seized this entirely groundless subject of complaint, only to enflame afresh, and to precipitate as many as possible of the unwary into acts, which involving them in the same guilt, their corruptors think may bind them to the same plans and schemes which are unquestionably meditated in this colony, for subverting the present, and erecting a new form of government.

Induced by an unaffected regard for the general welfare of the people, whom I have had the honour of governing, as well as actuated by duty and zeal in the service of his majesty, I call upon you, his council in this colony, for your advice upon this pressing occasion, and I submit to you, whether a proclamation should not issue conformable to what I have now suggested; and, before our fellow subjects abandon themselves totally to extremities, which must inevitably draw down an accumulation of every human misery upon their unhappy country, to warn them of their danger, to remind them of the sacred oaths of allegiance which they have taken, and to call up in their breasts that loyalty and affection, which upon so many occasions have been professed by them to their king, their lawful sovereign; and farther, to urge and exhort, in particular, those whose criminal proceedings on this occasion have been, and are still, so alarming, to return to their duty, and a due obedience to the laws; and, in general, all persons whatsoever to rely upon the goodness and tenderness of our most gracious sovereign to all his subjects, equally, and upon the wisdom of his councils, for a redress of all their real grievances, which redress can only be obtained by constitutional applications; and, lastly, to enjoin all orders of people to submit, as becomes good subjects, to the legal authority of their government, in the protection of which their own happiness is most interested.

The council thereupon acquainted his excellency, that as the matters he had been pleased to communicate to them were of the greatest consequence, they desired time to deliberate thereon till the next day.

At a COUNCIL held at the PALACE May 3, 1775.

Present, his Excellency the Governor, Thomas Nelson, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, junior, esquires, John Camm, clerk, and John Page, esquire.

The board, resuming the consideration of the subject laid before them yesterday by the governor, advised him to issue the following proclamation; and the same was ordered accordingly.

By his EXCELLENCY *the right honourable* JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA, *and Vice Admiral of the same.*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS there is too much reason to suppose that some persons, in the different parts of this colony, are disaffected to his majesty's government, and by their weight and credit with the people are endeavouring to bring the country into such a situation as to afford them the fairest prospect of effecting a change in the form of it, covering their wicked designs under the specious appearance of defending their liberties, and have taken advantage of the unhappy ferment, which themselves have raised in the minds of their fellow subjects, in prosecution of their dangerous designs to oppose the most undoubted prerogative of the king, which in a late instance I thought it expedient to exert by removing on board his majesty's ship the Fowey, a small quantity of gunpowder, belonging to his majesty, from the magazine in this city; I have thought fit, by advice of his majesty's council, to issue this my proclamation, with a view of undeceiving the deluded, and of exposing to the unwary the destruction into which they may be precipitated, if they suffer themselves to be longer guided by such infatuated counsels.

Although I consider myself, under the authority of the crown, the only constitutional judge, in what manner the munition, provided for the protection of the people of this government, is to be disposed of for that end; yet for effecting the salutary objects of this proclamation, and removing from the minds of his majesty's subjects the groundless suspicions they have imbibed, I think proper to declare that the apprehensions which seemed to prevail throughout this whole country of an intended insurrection of the slaves, who had been seen in large numbers, in the night time, about the magazine, and my knowledge of its being a very insecure depositary, were my inducements to that measure, and I chose the night as the properest season, because I knew the temper of the times, and the misinterpretations of my design which would be apt to prevail if the thing should be known. Acting under these motives, I certainly rather deserved the thanks of the country than their reproaches. But, whenever the present ferment shall subside, and it shall become necessary to put arms into the hands of the militia, for the defence of the people against a foreign enemy or intestine insurgents, I shall be as ready as on a late occasion to exert my best abilities in the service of the country. In the mean time, as it is indispensably necessary to maintain order and the authority of the laws, and thereby the dignity of his majesty's government, I exhort and require, in his majesty's name, all his faithful subjects, to leave no expedient unessayed which may tend to that happy end. Such as are not to be influenced by the love of order for its own sake, and the blessings it is always productive of, would do well to consider the internal weakness of this colony, as well as the dangers to which it is exposed from a savage enemy; who, from the most recent advices I have received from the frontier inhabitants, are ready to renew their hostilities against the people of this country. But, as on the one hand, nothing can justify men, without proper authority, in a rapid recurrence to arms, nothing excuse resistance to the executive power in the due enforcement of law, so on the other, nothing but such resistance and outrageous proceedings shall ever compel me to avail myself of any means that may carry the appearance of severity.

Anxious to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country, and to induce a firmer reliance on the goodness and tenderness of our most gracious sovereign to all his subjects equally, and on the wisdom of his councils for a redress of all their real grievances, which can only be obtained by loyal and constitutional applications, I again call upon and require all his majesty's liege subjects, and especially all magistrates and other officers, both civil and military, to exert themselves in removing the discontents, and suppressing the spirit of faction, which prevail among the people, that a dutiful submission to the laws of the land may be strictly observed, which shall ever be the rule of my conduct, as the interest and happiness of this dominion ever have been, and shall continue to be, the objects of my administration.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, *this* 3*d day of* May, 1775, *and in the* 15*th year of his majesty's reign.* DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Extract of a letter from one of the Virginia members, on his way to the ensuing congress to be held at Philadelphia *on the* 10*th of this instant.*

THE storm thickens fast. The New Yorkers have received intelligence that their town is to be fortified, and 14 regiments sent there, to cut off the communication betwixt the southern and eastern colonies. This has united them, to a man, in the American cause. They are forming themselves, and beg assistance from the southward. This comes from the Philadelphia committee. The Bostonians have given a good drubbing to 2000 regulars.

According to the last advices that we have received, many of the troops, both in and about Boston, are daily coming over to the side of the provincials.

Extract of a letter from *London.*

"*We have petitioned parliament for redress, and shall continue to do all in our power, as merchants, to restore harmony, which I apprehend would be soon obtained if your assemblies would appoint a gentleman or two in each colony to come home, with full powers to treat with and compromise the differences between government and them. If this, or some similar lawful mode, be adopted, it is not doubted but that all disputes would be buried in oblivion, which is my sincere wish. Your resolve to encourage manufactures and frugality is meritorious, and sound policy; but that to prevent the exporting the produce of industry tends wholly to ruin, as tobacco grows spontaneously in many parts of Europe and Asia, where Great Britain may easily be supplied with the small quantity wanted for home consumption, which alone pays to the revenue, as all the duties are drawn back on what is exported; therefore it is certainly prudent to continue planting it as usual, lest that valuable branch of commerce should be lost to Virginia.*

Died, MARY BALL, consort of Burges Ball, esquire, of Lancaster county, in the flower of her age, after a long sickness, which she endured with the greatest patience and resignation, and whose death is justly lamented by all her acquaintance.

At a meeting of the committee of Gloucester, at the courthouse, on Tuesday the 2d day of May, 1775:

Resolved, that we will not ship a single hogshead of tobacco to Great Britain until the determination of the continental congress, respecting exportation, be known.

Resolved, that we deem the resolution of our committee, last November, not to ship any tobacco in future to Mr. Norton's house, as still obligatory; the ship Virginia having arrived without the concessions then required.

JASPER CLAYTON, clerk.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

WE are told that the armament sent from the Fowey by the renowned captain Montague, for the protection of lord Dunmore from the attacks of the INSURGENTS in the upper counties, consisted of *forty three* effective men. In order to prevent any interruption in their progress to the capital, they were armed with cutlasses, swords, and bayonets. It is imagined they were to be supplied with fire arms from the spoils of the vanquished.

Another correspondent observes, that the marines from on board the Fowey not being accustomed to marching, were so fatigued when they reached the confines of the Palace, that several of them tumbled into a ditch, which it was necessary to cross to prevent their being observed by the inhabitants of the town.

We are credibly informed that several negroes made a tender of their services to a certain noble lord when the attack from the west was expected to have been made on his sacred person. It must, however, be observed, to the honour of his lordship, that he threatened them with his severest resentment, should they presume to renew their application.

It is imagined that captain Montague, of his majesty's ship the Fowey, will meet with some extraordinary mark of his majesty's approbation, as he has displayed the most exalted courage on a late occasion, by threatening to bombard the defenceless town of York, when the news of the INSURGENTS from Hanover was imparted to him.

Another correspondent advises, that captain Montague's intrepidity was the greater, as there are a dozen cannons lying on the banks of York river, which had been scaled in the year 1757, to prevent any French privateers from landing at that place to plunder.

It has long been suspected that there were certain incendiaries in this place, whose business has been most sedulously to poison the minds of persons in office, by insidious tales; of which the following incident bears too convincing a proof: The servant of a certain canonical personage, not very far from college, was taken up by the patrol on Thursday night, without any pass. He had, however, a *sealed letter, without any superscription*, which he said he was ordered to deliver to a certain noble lord, or in his absence, to the lieutenant governor of one of the northern provinces. The patrol conceiving that this extraordinary procedure might arise from the nature of the case, waited on the reverend gentleman, and requested that he would communicate the contents of the letter to them. The reason they alledged for this request was, that at this alarming crisis even the whispering of the wind was sufficient to rouze their fears. The gentleman complied with the request, when it was found that he intended to alarm his lordship with the report of a design to seize Mr. R. C. junior, who was at that time at the Palace. As this intelligence was utterly false, it is imagined that many other reports, of the like nature, have, with similar views, been whispered in his lordship's ears.

The assembly of New York, after duly considering the various grievances under which the colonies at present labour, have, in a spirited and sensible manner addressed his majesty for the repeal of the late oppressive acts of parliament.

*** The proceedings of several counties in Virginia will find room in our succeeding gazette.

The SUBSCRIBER *has for* SALE A FEW CHOICE

INDENTED SERVANTS.

THOMAS SMITH.

APRIL 28, 1775.

I HEREBY give notice that I will pay no debts that my wife *Abigail Northen* shall or may contract from the date hereof.

WILLIAM NORTHEN.

RICHMOND county, *April* 27, 1775.

I EXPECT every demand against the estate of my father *William Garland*, who died in *August*, 1766, has been made known; those remaining unsettled, of any kind, are desired may be made known immediately, as also those against my deceased mother. The estates will be settled agreeable to their wills without delay. Those indebted to either of them are desired to discharge their respective balances. 3 GRIFFIN GARLAND.

NORFOLK, *May* 2, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to us are desired to settle their accounts with Mr. *Alexander Moseley*, who is appointed to the management of the concern since the death of Mr. *John Wilkins*, and as many accounts have long been standing, we expect speedy settlement.

PHRIPP, TAYLOR, and company.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Henry Daniel, *deceased, will be* SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 22*d instant* (May) *being* Middlesex *court day, if fair, otherwise the next fair day,*

ALL his LOTS and HOUSES in the town of *Urbanna*, where he kept public house, and is very conveniently situated for that purpose, being next house to the custom-house, and opposite the court-house. At the same time will be sold all the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, most of it new and good, a quantity of BACON, two HORSES, and a SINGLE CHAIR. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above twenty shillings, on giving bond and security. Long credit will be given for the lots and houses. Any person inclinable to purchase them before the day of sale may apply to

3 GEORGE DANIEL, ROBERT DANIEL, } executors.

*** A quantity of WINE, RUM, and BEER, will be sold at the same time, and credit given till the 1st day of *November* next, on giving bond and security, as aforesaid. All persons having demands against the estate are desired to make them known before the day of sale; and those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to *Joseph Carver*, of *Louisa* county, for the sum of 19l. 10s. in consequence of his verbal promise of letting me have 296 acres of land; but on application to the surveyor, I was informed that there were only 197; therefore this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond, as I am determined not to comply with it.

3 JOHN WADE.

THE NOTED HORSE

PARTNER,

LATELY the property of colonel *Thomas Mann Randolph*, in high perfection, stands at my house, on *Rennaty* creek, in *Dinwiddie* county, about 16 miles from *Petersburg*, to cover mares at a guinea the leap, or five pounds the season, to be discharged by the payment of three guineas, on or before the first day of *October* next. Entertainment for gentlemens servants, and good pasturage gratis. I shall take the utmost care of mares, but will not be answerable for any which may get away.

3 ROBERT SKIPWITH.

To all SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, *and other* OFFICERS, *within the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA.

FREDERICK county, to wit.

WHEREAS *James Thompson*, alias *Dixon*, did, on the 3d of *April*, make oath before me, *Isaac Zane*, gentleman, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the said county, that he received a certain piece of coin, commonly called a doublon, of base metal, from *John Cunningham*; and whereas there is good reason to suspect that the said *John Cunningham* treasonably made and passed the same, and has since fled, and is not yet apprehended; therefore I command you, in his majesty's name, that you and every of you, in your several and respective precincts, search diligently for the said *John Cunningham*, and to make hue and cry after him, from town to town, and from county to county, as well by horsemen as footmen, and if you shall find the said *John Cunningham*, that then you shall immediately apprehend and bring him before some justice of the peace of the county where he shall be taken, to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand and seal, this 4th day of *April*, 1775. ISAAC ZANE.

*** The above named *John Cunningham* is about 23 years of age, born in *Ireland*, and is a blacksmith by trade. He is well made, and had on, when he went away, a red spotted swan skin waistcoat, old brown coat and breeches, old hat, stockings, and shoes, and generally resided on or near the *South West Marsh*, in the county aforesaid. 3

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Amherst* county, about the latter end of *February* last, a *Virginia* born negro fellow, named ROBIN, about 45 years of age, is nearly 6 feet high, well made, of a yellowish complexion, a thin visage, several of his fore teeth are out, and is somewhat deaf. He formerly belonged to colonel *Warner Lewis*, of *Gloucester* county, where it is probable he will attempt to go, as he was lately taken up near *Richmond* town, and made his escape from the person who was bringing him home, near *Goochland* courthouse. All masters of ships, and other persons, are hereby forewarned from harbouring or conveying him out of the colony. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, besides what the law allows, to any person that will deliver the said slave to me, or secure him in any gaol, so that I may get him again.

3 W. CABELL.

STRAYED, or stolen, from *Smithfield*, about the middle of last *January*, a small black mare, not branded, has a very small star in her forehead, and is supposed to be with foal. Whoever will deliver her to the subscriber, in *Smithfield*, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS, besides what the law allows.

3 GEORGE HALL.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, at night, two servant men, viz. THOMAS SPEARS, a joiner, born in *Bristol*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, slender made. He has light grey or blueish coloured eyes, a little pock marked, and freckled, with sandy coloured hair, cut short; his voice is coarse, and somewhat drawling. He took with him a coat, waistcoat, and breeches, of light brown duffil, with black horn buttons, a light coloured cloth waistcoat, old leather breeches, check and oznabrig shirts, a pair of new milled yarn stockings, a pair of old ribbed ditto, new oznabrig trowsers, and a felt hat, not much the worse for wear. WILLIAM WEBSTER, a brickmaker, born in *Scotland*, and talks pretty broad. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and well made, rather turned of 30, with light brown hair, and roundish face. He had an olive coloured coat, pretty much worn, with black horn buttons, duffil waistcoat and breeches (same as *Spears's*) oznabrig trowsers, and check and oznabrig shirts. They went off in a small yaul, with turpentine sides and bottom, the inside painted with a mixture of tar and red lead. Masters of vessels are cautioned against receiving of them; and the above reward is offered to any person who will deliver them at my dwelling house, in this county, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each, from

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FAIRFAX county, *April* 23, 1775. 2

Va. Gaz. no. 469, May 4, 1775. p. 2.

SYPHAX

STANDS at the subscriber's, in *James City* county, and will cover this season at 10s. the leap, 1l. 5s. the season, or 2l. to ensure a live foal. He is in high perfection, a beautiful bay, 7 years old this spring, 15 hands and an inch high, and is full blooded; he was got by the noted old horse *Janus*, out of an imported mare. Good pasturage gratis, but will not be liable for any that may get away.

2* JOHN WALKER and company.

NORTHUMBERLAND *and* LANCASTER, *April* 19, 1775.

THIS is to give notice to all gentlemen shippers of tobacco, from *Indian* and *Dymer*'s warehouses, that we will not deliver any tobacco without the inspection money, with the notes. We will not take dollars at six shillings, nor any paper-money. We are your humble servants,

FORTUNATUS SYDNOR,
JAMES KIRK.

N. B. I shall be glad that all persons who have any claims against the estate of *William King*, deceased, to let them be known, and those indebted to the said estate to make payment to

2 FORTUNATUS SYDNOR, administrator.

DUMFRIES, *April* 6, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Dumfries*, two convict servant men, just imported from *London* in the *Justitia*, captain *Kidd*, lying at *Leadsdown*: WILLIAM PEARCE, a stout, likely fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with red hair; he has a fair complexion, tolerably well dressed, and is about 25 years of age. RALPH EMANUEL, about 6 feet high, strong made, and likely; he has darkish coloured hair, is well dressed, has a chocolate coloured surtout coat, with a red cape, a small hat, bound round with ferret, and a black band round the crown; he is about 22 years of age. They left the company in which they were travelling, a few miles above *Leadsdown*, and will certainly endeavour to pass for sailors. To those used to the smell of servants just from a ship they will be easily discovered, unless they have procured new cloaths. I will give SIX POUNDS for securing, or TEN POUNDS for bringing, both home, and half for each. 3 ANDREW LEITCH.

*** All masters of ships are forbid harbouring them at their peril.

VIRGINIA, *&c.*

AT A GENERAL COURT, HELD AT THE CAPITOL, APRIL 19, 1775.

ON the motion of his majesty's attorney general, it is ORDERED, that when the justices of the examining court in the county shall be of opinion that any criminal ought to be tried in this court, or at the court of oyer and terminer, and that he or she is not bailable, the sheriff forthwith remove such criminal to the public gaol, to prevent escape out of the county prison; that the clerk of such court return the proceedings and depositions against the prisoner to the attorney general by the sheriff, when such criminal shall be removed; that the witnesses on behalf of the crown, against criminals, attend the attorney general the day before their trials; that such of the said witnesses as fail to appear according to their recognizances be prosecuted thereon; and that this order be published in the *Virginia* gazette.

3 BEN: WALLER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 18, 1775.

ALL persons concerned in the caveat business are desired to take notice that nothing will be done therein next *June*, on account of the necessary absence of the governor at that time.

By order of his excellency in council.

JOHN BLAIR, Cl. Con.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at her STORE in WILLIAMSBURG,

A large and well chosen ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

WHICH CONSIST AS FOLLOW:

MINIONET and blond lace and edgings, white sattin and lustring, a great variety of black, white, and other coloured silk petticoats, patent net aprons and hoods, superfine fancy and dress caps, stomachers and knots, tambour muslin, waistcoats, and sword knots, white, coloured, and raw silk stockings, brown thread and cotton ditto, black silk ditto, cane and silk hats, *French* flowers for trimming ditto, silk gloves and mits, leather and brown thread ditto, fine stamped *Irish* muslins for ladies gowns, which are remarkable for their beautiful colours, salmon coloured, plain, and striped dimities, silk and lawn pocket handkerchiefs, ladies riding hats and feathers, black and coloured gauze handkerchiefs, silk purses, wire, gauze, ribband, and catgut, boys caps and feathers, *India* cotton for work, rolls and curls, childrens shoes and stockings, sattin cloaks and fereneat, fans, garnet set in gold, plain gold and paste broaches and lockets, set combs, paste bows, crosses, sprigs, and pins, plain, gold, paste, and silver stockbuckles, marcasite and paste necklaces and earrings, gold wires, diamond and other pencils, silver bowed scissars, and *French* sheaths, thimbles, watch chains, lancet cases, silver shoe clasps, tea tongs, salt shovels, a silver teaspoon tray and papboat, an exceeding good silver watch to be sold at 50 *per cent.* mens fine hats, and *Didsbury*'s shoes, boxes of printing types and ink for marking books and linen, black, pinchbeck, and silver shoebuckles, ases skin memorandum books, *Morocco* pocket ditto, pocket knives and forks, pruning and pen ditto, a second hand guittar, childrens stays and sashes, watch seals, keys and strings, black bags and roses, tureen and punch ladles, sword canes, sticks and rattans, swan skin and silk powder puffs, tooth brushes and picktooth cases, a large quantity of *Irish* linen, with some table cloths and towels, wash balls, a few dozen of neat flowered wine glasses, patent blacking, dolls and other toys, with many other articles.

C. RATHELL.

As I purpose going to *England* as soon as I dispose of my goods, and remain there until liberty of importation is allowed, puts me under the necessity of not parting with a single shilling's worth, without cash; and I request, as a favour, that all who are indebted to me will pay off their accounts this meeting, and any person who has any demands against me are desired to apply directly.

N. B. At the same place may be had a parcel of LOAF SUGAR.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Petersburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond.

t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

SUSSEX county, *April* 10, 1775.

THESE are to certify all whom it may concern, that in *October*, 1773, the subscriber employed a certain *David Northington* to waggon two hogsheads of tobacco for him to *Warwicksquaw Bay* warehouse, and that he has since made application to the inspectors for notes for the same, and finds on their books two hogsheads of tobacco posted and booked in the subscriber's name; the numbers and weights are as follow: Number 53, gross 1070, tare 99, nett 971; number 56, gross 1128, tare 110, nett 1018. They appear to have been inspected the 1st day of *October*, 1773, and the inspectors alledge that they gave out notes for the same to the person who carried them to the said warehouse. I do therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing the notes for the said tobacco (if any such) as I never gave orders for them to be delivered to any person who might dispose of them, and the tobacco is still the property of

3 THOMAS STOKES, junior.

RICHMOND, *April* 13, 1775.

WHEREAS I intend to leave this colony in a short time, and being willing to give all the satisfaction in my power to my creditors, I have executed a deed, and made over in trust, to *Robert Burton* and *Andrew Chalmer*, of this place, and *Anderson Peers*, of *Goochland* county, all my effects, and the remainder of the debts due to me for transactions at this place, and also of those due for transactions with *Anselm George*, at the store lately kept by him on my account at *Giles Harding*'s, in *Goochland* county, after satisfying an assignment on the books made to *John M'Kenzie*, on the 18th of *March* last, for £. 343 13 7 currency; I therefore desire all such of my creditors who are willing to accede to, and receive any benefit from, the said deed of trust, to bring in their respective claims to the said trustees, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of *June* next, as after that time they cannot be admitted.

ARCHIBALD M'KENDRICK.

*** ALL persons indebted to Mr. *Archibald M'Kendrick* are hereby requested to be as speedy as possible in making payment, or otherwise to adjust their accounts, and grant specialties for their respective balances, that we may be enabled to settle his affairs as soon as possible; and such of his creditors who are willing to comply with the terms mentioned above are desired to give in a note of their claims to the subscribers, who will attend in *Williamsburg* at the ensuing meeting of the merchants. ROBERT BURTON,
ANDREW CHALMER.

3

ROMULUS,

A BEAUTIFUL sorrel, well formed, and active, 4 years old this spring, stands at the late dwelling of doctor *Torburn*, of *Charles City*, near the *Indian Fields*, and will cover mares at ten shillings the leap, and thirty shillings the season, or a barrel of corn the leap, and three barrels the season. He was got by *Mark Anthony*, on *Pompadour*, who was got by old *Valiant*, on *Jenny Cameron*, an imported mare. 3 PETER DUN.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorised to bargain for it, and will shew it to any persons inclinable to purchase. t f CARTER BRAXTON.

INDIAN FIELDS, *April* 11, 1775.

FOR SALE,

THE BRICKHOUSE, and its APPURTENANCES, near the capitol, in *Williamsburg*, belonging to the daughters of the late *John Palmer*. For terms apply to me, in *Charles City*.

4 JOHN TYLER.

To be sold, at public sale, on Monday *the* 22d *of* May, *being* Fredericksburg *fair*,

THREE LOTS of GROUND, being part of the public square in the center of the town, adjoining that whereon the markethouse is built. Each lot will contain 55 feet front on the main street, and extend 132 feet back. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

3* WILLIAM DAINGERFIELD, } churchwardens.
MICHAEL ROBINSON, }

RICHMOND, *April* 4, 1775.

I SHALL LEAVE THE COLONY IN A FEW WEEKS.

3 p1 JAMES WATT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 15, 1775.

THE subscribers having this day entered into partnership, beg leave to acquaint the public in general, and their friends and neighbours in particular, that they intend practising PHYSIC and SURGERY to their fullest extent, and that they intend also, as soon as the situation of the times will admit, to keep full and compleat assortments of drugs and medicines, which they will endavour to procure of the very best in quality, and will take care to have them fresh, by making several importations in the year. It is proposed that *John M. Galt* shall pay his particular attention to surgery, to whom our friends are desired to apply on all such occasions, but will be advised and assisted by *W. Pasteur* in all difficult cases. They both desire to make their most grateful acknowledgments to their friends and customers for the many favours and civilities they have received, and hope by this union they will be enabled to carry on their business to the entire satisfaction of their friends, as on their part the strictest assiduity and attention shall be observed.

3 PASTEUR AND GALT.

HENRICO county, *March* 13, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, on *Saturday* the 14th of *January* last, PETER, a *Virginia* born negro man, about 33 years of age, of a middle size, well made, and very active; his closthing are such as common labouring negroes generally wear, but very probably he may have changed his dress, as he had many other cloaths, which were conveyed some time before he run away to a plantation belonging to the estate of *Bowler Cocke*, deceased, near *Cumberland* courthouse, by a negro woman that he has had some years as a wife. I expect that he is either harboured in that neighbourhood or in the *Northern-necks* in *Lancaster* or *Northumberland*, where he formerly lived. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and delivers him to me, shall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, besides what is allowed by law. I would advise that whoever takes him up may secure him well, otherwise he will endeavour to make his escape, as he is a very artful, cunning fellow. It is supposed that he may have procured himself a pass, and endeavour to pass as a free man. I do forewarn all persons from harbouring of him, or carrying him out of this colony at their peril.

4 JOHN HALES.

RUN away in *March* last a *Virginia* born negro fellow named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, shews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much scarred on the back; his dress I cannot describe. He stole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with some waggoner, and agree to be sold in some of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and pass for a free man. Whoever will take up the said fellow in either of these places shall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reasonable charges paid.

WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All masters of vessels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the said fellow on board.----BRUNSWICK.

AMERICA,

NEAR fifteen hands and a half high, stands this season at the subscriber's, in *Brunswick*, near *Hix's Ford*, and will cover mares at three pounds the season, or fifty shillings if paid by the 10th day of *October*, or will insure at five pounds; the owner to pay the money if he parts with his mare. This horse was formerly called *Gift*, and bred by the honourable *Ralph Wormeley*, esquire, and was got by *Fearnought*, his dam by *Jolly Roger*, his grand dam by *Dabitus*, upon *Mary Grey*, an imported mare, remarkable for her speed. I have good pastures, but will not be answerable for mares that may get away. Corn I will dispose of at ten shillings a barrel to those who may chuse to have their mares fed.

5 AUGUSTINE WILLIS.

MANCHESTER, *April* 2, 1775.

LOST, on my way up the country, I believe between Mrs. *Sewell*'s ordinary and Mr. *Macgrooder*'s, on *Monday* the 27th of *March*, a large POCKET BOOK, about half worn, of a reddish colour, with the following bills of paper currency: A bill of three pounds, and a bill of forty shillings, both of the old emission, and one twenty shilling bill of the late emission, with a large bundle of papers. My name is wrote on the inside of the book. Whoever may find the same, and deliver it, with the contents, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS, with many obligations, from their humble servant, FRANCIS SMITH, junior.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Henrico* county a negro man named AARON, who says he belongs to Mr. *Thomas Brunt*, of *Lancaster* county, and was hired to Mrs. *Parmer*, or *Palmer*, of the same county. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and has on an osnabrig shirt, a white negro cotton jacket and breeches, and a coarse country made hat; he has also another hat, which is not finished. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. 3§ THE GAOLER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 5, 1775.

BEING appointed to collect the debts due to the estate of the late Mrs. CLEMENTINA RIND, deceased, I desire all those indebted, whose convenience it may not suit to be here at the next meeting of the merchants, to be so obliging as to send the money by some merchant, or other person, who will attend at that time, and a proper account and receipt shall be returned by the same hand to them, by their humble servant, JACOB BRUCE.

N. B. The amount of Mrs. RIND's paper, from the first to her death, is thirteen shillings and six pence.

THE subscribers have for sale at their store, at *Gray's Creek* warehouses in *Surry* county, a pretty good assortment of *European* GOODS, which they will sell at a moderate advance, either by wholesale or in small lots. Also a quantity of CYPRESS BOARDS, proper for covering of houses, GARDEN PALES five feet long, a considerable quantity of half inch SHINGLES, proper for the *West India* market (far preferable to those that are generally to be had at *Norfolk*) and a few thousand white oak hogshead STAVES, sapped and drawed. The time of payment will be made easy for the dry goods, and for the lumber we will take, in payment, the different kinds of *West India* goods.

4 JACOB FAULCON & company.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Payn*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Malatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Gerrwood*, *Ritson*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.